

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the Table on page 30 of the Specification with the following Table.

Substances	Concentration	pH ^a	Aggregation ^b of		Comments ^c
			<i>S. gordonii</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	
Sulfate groups					
Sucrose	1-500 mM	co	+++	+++	control
Maltose	1-500 mM	co	+++	+++	control
Glucose	10-50 mg/ml	co	+++	+++	dextran constituent
Dextran sulfate sodium (DSS)	10-50 mg/ml	co	-	-	tissue damage/inflammation/cancer; anti-HIV drug
Heparan sulfate	1-5 mg/ml	co	-	-	role in pathogen-host interaction, cell surface and ECM
Chondroitin sulfate B	1-5 mg/ml	co	-	-	ECM proteoglycan
Degraded lambda-carrageenan	0.05 mg/ml	co	++	+++	human food additive, suspected to cause tissue
	0.1 mg/ml	co	+	+/+	damage/inflammation/cancer
	1-20 mg/ml	co	+/-	+/-	
Na ₂ SO ₄	1 mM	co	+	+	control
	10 mM	co	+/-	+/-	molarity of sulfate corresponds to the one in 5 mg/ml DSS
	50-500 mM	co	-	-	control
Na ₂ SO ₄ /BaOH	10/1 mM	co	++	++	control, Ba ²⁺ precipitates SO ₄ ²⁻
Na ₂ SO ₄ /BaOH	10/10 mM	co	+++	+++	control, Ba ²⁺ precipitates SO ₄ ²⁻
Na ₂ SO ₄ /BaOH	10/25 mM	co	+++	+++	control, Ba ²⁺ precipitates SO ₄ ²⁻
BaOH	5-50 mM	co	+++	+++	control, rules out effects of OH ⁻
NaOH	5-50 mM	co	+++	+++	control, rules out effects of OH ⁻
NaCl	1-100 mM	co	+++	+++	control, rules out effects of Cl ⁻
	500 mM	co	+	+	control, minor effect of purely electrostatic interactions
KNO ₃	1-100 mM	co	+++	+++	control, rules out interactions with NO ₃ ⁻
	500 mM	co	+	+	control, minor effect of purely electrostatic interactions
Chemical carcinogens					
Azoxymethane (AOM)	1-500 mM	co	+++	+++	promotes colon carcinogenesis
N-nitrosodiethylamine (DEN)	1-50 mM	co	+++	+++	promotes liver and esophageal carcinogenesis
	100-500 mM	co	++	++	
Bacterial cell wall components					
LTA (<i>Streptococcus sanguis</i>)	1 mg/ml	co	-	-	phosphate ester
LTA (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)	1 mg/ml	co	-	-	phosphate ester
LPS (<i>Escherichia coli</i>)	1 mg/ml	co	-	-	contains phosphorylated carbohydrates
LPS (<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>)	1 mg/ml	co	-	-	contains phosphorylated carbohydrates
Phosphate groups					
DNA	5 µg/ml	co	+/-	+/-	released by apoptotic/necrotic cells; intact DNA-
DNA	10-40 µg/ml	co	-	-	fragments absorbed in by the gastrointestinal tract
dNTP-Mix	1-8 mM	co	++	++	represent a potential threat, because of potential
dATP	1-8 mM	co	++	++	integration into the host cell genome; 5 µg/ml circular
dTTP	1-8 mM	co	++	++	plasmid DNA corresponds to 0.015 mM phosphate
dCTP	1-8 mM	co	++	++	groups
dGTP	1-8 mM	co	++	++	
CUROSURF TM plg surfactant	1-10% v/v	co	+/-	+/-	surfactant substitute for premature neonates; equals to
phospholipids)					8 mg/ml phospholipids (mainly phosphatidylcholine)
Na ₃ PO ₄	1 mM	co	++	++	
	210 mM	co	+/-	+/-	
	50-500 mM	ch			
K ₂ HPO ₄	1 mM	co	++	++	
	2-10 mM	co	+/-	+/-	
	50-500 mM	ch			
KH ₂ PO ₄	1-10 mM	co	+	+	
	50-500 mM	ch			
Further controls					
Glutamine	1-250 mM	co	+++	+++	no interaction with carboxyl or amide group
Aprolinin	1-5 mg/ml	co	+++	+++	no unspecified interaction with proteins

^a denotes whether addition of substance in respective solvent resulted in constant pH within allowed range (co) or changed pH (ch) beyond the optimal thresholds (see methods section); ^b aggregation compared to matched controls, which semi-quantitatively depicts the capacity of the substances to compete for DMBT1pbs1-mediated bacterial aggregation; the range is from (+): no difference in aggregation compared to control to (-): complete inhibition of aggregation under assay conditions (for details refer to methods section); ^c comments include specification of the respective substances, experimental ratio for their utilization and/or possible implications of the results.